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Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 5.—Winston Spencer Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, now Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, made an important address at Dundee, Scotland, to-day, in which he asserted that a great allied victory will shortly be accomplished at the Dardanelles. He warned his audience that heavy losses must be expected in this campaign, and said that the serious danger which at first confronted Great Britain in the present war has passed.

Mr. Churchill added that he does not think conscription will be necessary, although David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, hinted in a speech at Manchester on Thursday that conscription is far from being a remote possibility. Mr. Churchill's remarks follow in part:

"The military operations will also be costly," he said, "but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener embarked on them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements and their relation to all other needs, the paramount being the army in France and Flanders, are not only mistaken but presumptuous."

Mr. Churchill then referred to victory, to obtain which in the Dardanelles will entail heavy struggles, enormous risks and cruel losses. "But when victory does come," he declared, "it will make amends for all."

"If it is impossible to win the war without compulsory enlistment, then I will support it, but I do not believe it will ever be necessary for England to obtain soldiers in that way. What we do need is more effort at home. Such is the character of the English people that while we never lack volunteers to fight in the bloody trenches of France and Flanders, we sometimes fall short in other directions."

Mr. Churchill declared that he was not at Dundee to make explanations or to indulge in reproaches and recriminations. "In war time," he declared, "a man must do his duty as he sees it and take his luck as it comes and goes. He then told how he was sent to the Admiralty in 1911 after the crisis of Agadir which nearly brought on a war."

"Those years comprise the most important in our naval history, a period of preparation, a period of vigilance and mobilization," he said. "I have done my best and the archives of the Admiralty will show to the utmost detail the part I played in all the great transactions that have taken place. And it is to them that I look for my defence. I also look to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers at the beginning of the war are over. The seas have been swept clear, the submarine menace is being faced within definite limits."

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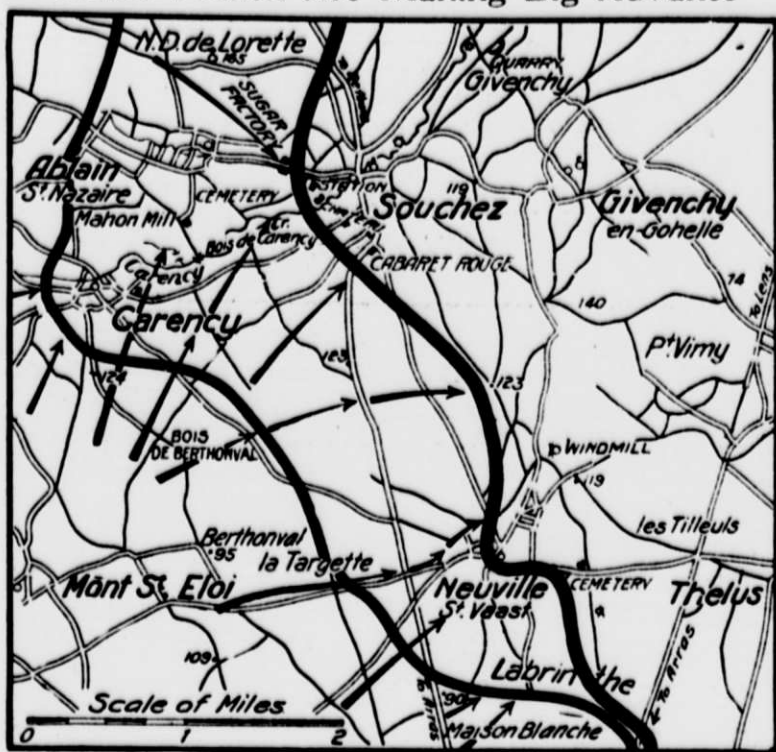
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Where French Are Making Big Advance



The above is a detail map of the district north of Arras where severe fighting has been going on for several weeks. The old and new battle lines are shown, the French having pushed forward almost within striking distance of Lens.

FRENCH SWEEP ONWARD; HOLD MOST OF NEUVILLE

Two-thirds of Village Taken From Germans, Who Lose 500 Yards of Trenches in the "Labyrinth" and Retreat From Souchez.

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PARIS, June 5.—French troops now hold nearly the entire village of Neuville-St. Vaast in the sector north of Arras. The War Office announced to-night that fresh gains in the fighting in this village have made the French masters of all but a small section at the north. At least two-thirds of the village is in French hands.

Just south of Neuville, in the district called the "Labyrinth" because of the interwinding character of the trenches, additional progress was made in the face of furious resistance by the Germans. The night communiqué states that 450 meters of trench were captured in the northern section of this district, which, considered with other gains reported there, would indicate that French troops are now in control of a large part of the territory.

To the north of Neuville, at Souchez, the Germans have made furious counter attacks, which, however, have been broken down by the French fire, the German forces being compelled to retire, leaving the French in possession of all the positions gained in this vicinity.

It would appear from announcements by the War Office to-day that the new French line running from Souchez to Neuville is definitely and firmly established. The campaign in this sector has therefore been a complete success, the German forces having been slowly driven back over a considerable space of valuable territory, losing in their retreat the important positions at Carney and Aulain St. Nazaire.

The night communiqué was as follows:

In the sector north of Arras we made important progress in the interior of the town of Neuville. We now hold more than half of the northern part of the town and all of the eastern part. That is, more than two-thirds of the village.

We also have gained 450 meters in the northern section of the "Labyrinth" and have progressed at the centre of this defensive work as well. The battle here has been without abatement.

On the entire front of the sector north of Arras the artillery combat, notably at Lorete and Neuville and in the "Labyrinth," has been of extreme violence.

The long range German gun which fired on Verdun yesterday evening was located by this morning and subjected to our fire. We were able to estimate the effects of this fire, which caused damage to the masonry foundation on which the gun stands and blew up an ammunition depot.

The afternoon communiqué told of three attacks against the sugar refinery of Souchez made by the Germans during the night. All of them were repulsed, which would indicate that the French have fortified the positions won in this vicinity to such an extent that they cannot be taken by attacks of the ordinary character. South of Souchez additional gains were made to the north-west of the inn known as the Cabaret Rouge. The afternoon communiqué follows:

The enemy delivered last night three violent counter attacks against the sugar refinery of Souchez and the trenches to the north and to the south. They were repulsed, and in their first effort particularly they suffered very heavy losses. We

pulsion. The American Commonwealth does not maintain the integrity of its State without compulsion, but modern arms have found 4,000,000 citizens who, of their own free will, eagerly and soberly, are resolved to fight and die for the principles at stake."

NEW FLEET LEADER.

Admiral Nicol Commands French Ships at Dardanelles.

PARIS, June 5.—The command of the French fleet at the Dardanelles has been given to Admiral Nicol. He succeeds Admiral Guépratte, who has been made second in command. No official cause is assigned.

The Dardanelles is likely to become the graveyard for some very distinguished military and naval careers. Admiral Carden, the original British naval commander, has been superseded by Admiral de Robeck; Gen. d'Amade, who was French military commander, has been superseded and there have also been changes in minor commands.

AIDS WOUNDED TURKS.

Ambassador Morgenthau Asks for More Red Cross Supplies.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The American Ambassador at Constantinople, Mr. Morgenthau, has appealed to the American Red Cross for additional hospital supplies. He says wounded Turks are arriving in Constantinople in such numbers that the authorities cannot take care of them all. On May 8, he says, there were more than 10,000 wounded soldiers in the capital alone, and that more were arriving daily.

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